POETRY

THE FIRESIDE CHAIRS

Hemisto to Wire The daylight gains upon the night, And birds are out in later flight The cold enough to spread our ha Once now and then, to glowing brands So now we two are here alone To make a quiet hour our own, We'll take, with face to face, once more Our places on the warm hearth floor, Where you shall have the window view Outside, and I can look on you.

When first I brought you home, my bride, In yellow glow of summer tide, I wanted you to take a chair On that side of the fire-out ther And have the ground and sky in sight, With face against the window light; While I, back here, should have my brow In shade, and sit where I am now-That you might see the land outside. And I might look on you, my bride And there the gliding waters spread.

By waving elm trees overhead, The path, along the high-treed grove Where alghing winds once whispered down Of Duncliffe hill, where widening shades Of timber fall on sleeping glades; So you enjoy the green and blue

And there we pulled, within the coper With nutting crooks the hazel tops, That now arise, unleaved and bis-Too thin to keep the wind blast back; And there's the church, and spreading lime Where we did meet at evening time, In clusters, on the beaten green, In giee to see and to be seen All old sights welcomer than new, And looked on, as I look on you. -Barnes's Rural Poems

The Central Pacific Railroad-How it is constructed.

It was in January, 1863, that the first stroke of work was done at Sacramento toward constructing a railway across the continent. At that time, several enterprising gentlemen of that city, ex-Governor Leland Stauford, his brother, Judge Crocker, an eminent lawyer, and his brother, Mr. Charles Crocker, of large business experience, took a long look ahead. They saw that there was a vast mining region north and east, which produced nothing but the precious metals-a country where the consemption of provisions, supplies and goods of every kind was enormous. The demand was constantly increasing.

These gentlemen had already constructed a wagon road over the Sierra Nevada range. having obtained a charter from the State to construct a toll road. It was a profitable enterprise. They obtained a pretty

Not content with the wagon road, they took hold of the Pacific Railroad enterprise, at which most people gravely shook their heads. The Legislature of California, to help it on, granted a subsidy of \$1,500,000.

Work was commenced at Sacramento. carrying the line for a long distance on trestle-work, over the river bottom, then through a level country about twenty miles to the outlying knolls and ridges of the Sierra Nevada. There were two routes to choose from—one north, through Beckwith's Pass, the other up the ridge between the American River and Bear Creek, to the Truckee Pass, through which Fremont made his entrance to California.

The route through Beckwith's Pass is siderations induced the Company to adopt

DIFFICULTIES.

mento is 54 feet above tide water, while The little station called Rocklin is 22 to see, there was no evidence of faulty miles northeast of Sacramento, at the edge construction. If there be any, it will be of the plain, 259 feet above Sacramento; made known by the Government Comfrom that point to the summit is 83 miles. in which distance the engineer was obliged to select a route which would enable him to overcome an elevation of 6,774 feetor nearly 82 feet per mile for the entire ent from what we had expected to see.

The ridge between the American River and Bear Creek, both tributaries of the Semite, are wanting here. Leaving the Secramento, is a series of hills, spurs, valley of the Sacramento, we have first. ravines, deep gullies, gorges and precipices. How to get over, or around them of elevation—how to fit curve to tangent, of white quartz, appear and tangent to reversed curve—how to great quartz gold region. avoid rock-cutting and deep name to avoid projecting spurs on the one hand and deep ravines on the other, with curves of cled over and over again by Americans, and now, as we glide along, we see China-

feet to the mile could not be had; that there were long reaches where a grade of precious ore. And now we come to the hydraulic mining, and look out upon there were long reaches where a grade of versed curves, must be resorted to. Twenty years ago, no engineer would have thought it possible to construct and work a road under such conditions, but the science of under such conditions, but the science of springs away up in the mountains. We engineering, like almost everything else, look out through the tall forest trees, and has had wonderful expansion has had wonderful expansion. Now, en-gineers say there is nothing which can not the great central basin of the continent. said that railroads could not be constructed across the continent, but now we have discovered that we can build them anywhere, and at a rate perfectly astonishing cross deep chasms on a net-work of timbers. We look out of the windows and

Bear Valley, then back again, threading to. his way along ravines-now on the edge of a precipice where we look down 1,500 railroads are a portion of the main line. feet into a deep blue canon; now crossing We twist, and turn, and double upon our of a precipice where we look down 1,500 a gorge on a bridge 265 feet high-higher track so much, that were the train a little a gorge on a bridge 265 feet high—higher than Banker Hill Monument by more than 30 feet! In some places he found the clay of such a slippery nature that thousands of cart-loads slipped from the road-bed into the neighboring valley. In other localities, the entire hillside—acres of land—came down upon the track, barying it out of sight; but patience, perseverance, and ten thousand plodding Chinamen have overcome all obstacles. overcome all obstacles.

In the distance of 65 miles there are 13 tunnels, as follows; No. 1, 500 feet; No. 2, 300 feet; No. 3, 280 feet; No. 4, 85 leet; No. 5, 128 feet; No. 6, 1,659 feet (summit); No. 7, 100 feet; No. 8, 375 feet; No. 9, 223 feet; No. 10, 525 feet; No. 11, 570 feet; No. 12, 342 feet; No. 13. 863 feet : total, 6.050 feet.

Most of these tunnels are through hard ount of rock-cutting along the mountain excavations, the contractors have found it profitable to blow up the hills, loosening thousands of tons of solid earth at a single discharge. To ride over this line, to see how great was the depth of last year's snow by the stamps of trees, cut by the how the work has been done, to behold

the great boulders burled into the valley, broken into fragments, and a solid, sub-stantial, well-built road laid over the tops of the mountains, sets one to thinking that this must be the work of Titans. then, these Californians have become Titans. The people of the East have heard comparatively little of "bat they are doing. There was a time ben the en-terprise looked as if it negat stop, not-withstanding the Government appropria-tions, but those wonderfolly keen-eyed bankers of Frankfort on the Main looked into the matter. They sent over to their San Francisco correspondents to know about this Central Pacific Railsond, and having ascertained what it was doing, its prospects, its support from Government, took up its bonds as fast as issued, and from that moment the Company has had no lack of funds.

MATERIAL. But all its construction material-iron, engines, spikes, implements, screws, nuts, bolts, shovels, spades, crowbars, chains, car-wheels, glass, the thousand articles to be found in railway shops—had to come from the East, by Panama or Cape Horn. Ships failed to arrive on time. Articles ordered months in advance were not on hand when wanted. The track-layers were out of spikes, the car-builders in want of bolts. Engines were not forth-coming at the time appointed. Carpenters, masons, bridge-builders were not to be had. There was a deficiency of rolling stock. The Company could not transport its own material. The traders of all Up-per California and Novada and Idaho per California, and Nevada and Idaho, were clamorous to have their goods transported before the winter set in. The steamboats from San Francisco to Sacramento were loaded to the water's edge with goods; the warehouses in Sacramento were filled with boxes, bales and barrels, with machinery and furniture, which the railroad could not take away for the want of cars and engines. There was an army away out in the desert of Utah to be fed -an army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with thousands of oxen and horses. Every pound of grain, flour, meat, hay-everything consumed had to be sent up fro

To do this, to keep the army in rations to forward ties, timber, iron-requires an energy like that exhibited during the war by the Quartermasters of Grant's armies. Notwithstanding all this, the work has not flagged an instant.

SNOW SHEDS.

Last winter, the road was operated to the town of Cisco, within 10 miles of the Summit, where the snow falls to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and the Company had a foretaste of what was to come ome places, avalanches descend, as in Switzerland, from the tops of the mountains down into the ravines. To make the road secure, about 24 miles of sheds have correct idea in regard to the amount of been built. Fortunately, the mountains business done, and laid their plans for the are covered with dense forests, giving exhaustless supplies of timber. The sheds are constructed of logs, and are of sufficient strength to resist any pressure likely to rest upon them. It is not one continuous line of sheds 24 miles long, but they are erected over cuts and in places where plow can not throw the snow from the embankment. Judge Crocker, who accompanied me on the train, assured me that with the experience of last year before

them, they anticipated no difficulty in keeping the road open during the winter. The belt of deep snow is not more than 40 miles wide, and much of the way the road is cut into the hillsides, so that there will be no difficulty in keeping the track clear with the plow. There may be, occa-sionally, a blockade on these mountain The last was chosen, because it would give railroad facilities to the Carson Valley of which has built the road surely will be

competent to keep it open.
Years ago, we had some acquaintance easier, has less altitude, and is less liable to interruption from snow, but other considerations induced the Company to adopt should be constructed, and can say with frankness, that the Central Pacific Compuny, have constructed a line which will bear favorable comparison with Eastern By the railroad following all the curves, railroads. The rails weigh 56 pounds per it is only 105 miles from Sacramento to yard, and are laid upon codar ties. The the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Sacra-masonry is solid and substantial. We had There is a great crowd at the no opportunity to examine the constructhe track on the summit is 7.043 feet, tion critically, but so far as we were able mission, now examining the road.

The scenery along the line, is very differ-The dome-like formations of the Sierras further south, in the vicinity of the Yo rounded hills of red earth, with a growth ices. How to get over, or around them of oaks and small pines. A few miles how to always hold what had been gained further, and the tale formation, with veins of white quartz, appears. This is the

rocker, washing out the remaining grains a scarred country where thousands of acres have been washed away. Canals wind along the hillsides, bringing water from the overcome. Five years ago, even, people No sharp peaks, no needles shooting upward, no hoary bends shrouded in mist, but undulating hills with gray summits, towering above the dark green forests. bers. We look out of the windows and see a railroad on our right hand, another In constructing this road, the engineer see a railroad on our right hand, another passes from the American Valley to the to. We wind and turn, rising higher and higher, and find at length that these side

thus taking us over the mountains and across the continent! That this is the conquering age. Time and space annihilated. The nations of the earth have become next door neighbors. Science has accomplished it. Commerce is the motor. Civilization is on the train, going over the mountains to make the desert bloom with roses.

From the summit we look down upon ost of these tunnels are through hard ite. In addition, there is an immense unt of rock-cutting along the mountain a where gunpowder and nitro-glycerine been freely used. Even in the earth the bounce party of amigrants were coestaken by the saws of amigrants were coestaken by the saws of amigrants were coestaken by the saws of amigrants were coestaken by the saws. in the tunnels last season. The trees

were cut twenty feet from the ground.

We pass deserted villages which stood on the old wagon road. The railroad has depopulated them. We might have all

that California has her rainless summer. and then an outpouring from the clouds as if the windows of Heaven were opened. These streams on the western slope, dry in October, send down tremendous floods in January. When the nights become cold in the fall the deposition of moisture commences. Vegetation does not need it then, and the streams begin to rise before a drop of rain falls from the clouds. A few weeks later, when the warm winds of the Pacific coming northward from the , are wafted against the mountains, the clouds give down their treasure till sun, travelling northward again in March, gives warmer days and nights, expanding the air and stopping the deposi-tion of moisture, thus bringing on the rainless season.

But nothing of this occurs on the eastern slope, and hence the barren plains, the treeless hills, the verdureless mountains of the vast region extending from the east-ern boundary of California, almost to the Missouri river, over which we are building the great iron highway,

DOWN THE EASTERN SLOPE. The railroad runs down the valley of the Truckee, a stream fed by Donner Lake and Lake Tanoe—a large sheet of water a few miles south of the railroad. Here we come to the saw mills. A year ago this region was almost a solitude, broken only the rumbling of the wheels of wagons laden with supplies for some of the min-ing towns of Nevada and of the overland stages. But now the valley is humming with saws. Their buzzing is jouder than the thunder of the descending train. We pass railroad ties measured by the thousand cords—immense piles of boards and plank and timbers for bridges, houses, and stations. We see on trains like those of stations. We see ox teams like those of Maine, hundreds of men around saw mills, Chinamen with their sleeves rolled up handling lumber, side tracks with car-loads of timber, engines fired up, letting off steam as an impatient, high-mettled horse champs and tramps and snorts till allowed

The town of Truckee is to be a railroad repair station. It was all burned down last July, but it is built up aguin, and is livlier than ever. The repair shop being located here, there has been a grand rush of people. The houses are all of wood— all crowded and huddled together, as if there was but a limited amount of land in the whole world, and it was of the utmost importance that every inch should be nomized. Insurance companies ought to have high premiums for insuring property in such a town. Give a high and start a spark in one building, and the flames will make clean work of the whole place, with the exception of the railroad buildings which stand apart.

In two minutes the majority have hold of the Sacramento Union, to find out what is going on in the world. In no other country can we see such a scene.

Look at the crowd a moment! We behold men in the full vigor of manhood, hale, hearty, brawny, inured to hardship, wearing clothes of the stoutest material.

and cast "sheep's eyes" at the "fellers" in close proximity to them. One of the said "fellers," of Gentile proclivities was so intoxicated by the melting glances as to forget he was in a house of worship. and affectionately placed his arm on the shoulder of one of the said damsels. The teacher, who had finished his side lecture, rebaked the young man for his little act of indescretion, by taking him by the ear and stretching that organ as though it was a very elastic piece of rubber. The look-ers on greeted the ear pulling with an audible smile, the young man subsided with a meekness that showed he was truly repentant for what he had done. It is almost needless to say that the performance

MINING DISCOVERY.—The Grass Valley National chronicies the following: On the cast side of Massachusetts Hill stands an old cabin which was erected years ago, and probably has been tenanted by at lenst twenty "honest miners." The cabin being on a side hill, of course there is considerable space under the floor. This weant space is boarded in, forming a kind of basement. The cabin has been descried for some time, and a few days ago was visited by some inquisitive boys. Seeing that a board of the basement was loose, the curious youngsters pried it off, and crawled underneath. To their astonishment they found a shaft, and at the bottom was a tunnel. Lights were procured, and it was apparent to the boys that they had discovered a receptacle for slolen ore. Some of the former occupants of the cabin had evidently made the excavation for the purpose of securing hidden specimens and crashing them in a hand mortar. Being so far under ground, of course no noise could be heard, and no one would think of looking under a house for a shaft. Sieves, tin cana, and other implements were found. The boys picked up and carried off a couple of sacks full of specimens, some of which are said to have come from Rocky Bur, some from the Eureka, and some from other mines. The lead struck by the boys was a good one, but it had been nearly worked out before, and they have exhausted the last pocket. closed with hearty applause.

THE English army costs yearly the normous sum of \$77,275,000.

were cut twenty feet from the ground.

We pass deserted villages which stood on the old wagen road. The railroad has depopulated them. We might have all the houses rent free now. It is one of the peculiarities of this section of our country, that people have not felt that there was anything permanently settled. Go into any of the mining towns we see empty houses and stores. The occupants are away in some new place. They live on excitement. They are restless. They are going to do better somewhere else. The houses here cost them a few hundred dollars; if they can sell them for anything, well and good; if no purchasers appear, they pack up and leave them to the rats.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

There is a marked difference between the western and eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. On the western, there are dense forests, trees tall and straight, of large dimensions. There are numerous showed me my state-room in the after cabin, are dense forests, trees tall and straight, of large dimensions. There are numerous mountain springs. When the clouds of the Pacific, saturated with moisture, roll inland upon these mountains, the moisture is taken up by the growing vegetation. Pass ten miles down the eastern slope and we behold a barren soil, scanty growth of timber, diminutive trees, with only here and there a spring trickling from the rocks

We can easily understand wh yit is that California has her rainless summer, with all sorts of venoous beasts. All the which is sorts of venomous beasts. All the others were little less startled, and shunned me in the half-lighted cabin, as if I were in league with evil spirits, but I quieted their fears by ordering a sailor to put the box into a large boat that was placed right side up on the main deek, and promising to kill the great reptile the next day.

the main dees, and promising to kill the great reptile the next day.

Early the next morning we made sail, and I concluded to let my troublesome specimen remain until we were out of the harbor, but now, in the changing of the monsoons, the winds are light and baffling, and we finally now, in the changing of the monsoons, the winds are light and baffling, and we finally came to anchor once more, when a sallor who got up into the boat said something about "le scrpent." I was on the quarter-deck at the time, and determined not to be troubled more with it, jumped down on the main-deck, ran to the side of the boat, and seizing the box gave it a toss into the sea, but just as it was leaving my hands I thought to myself, "how light it is?" and the sailor said: "Le scrpent n'est pas enewe!—pas encore!" We all looked over the ship's side, and there was the box floating away, and it was evident that the monster had escaped. Everyone then asked, "Where is he?" but no one could tell. I assured the captain that he was in the box when I put It on the sampan to come off to the ship. "Is he on board?" was the next question from the mouths of all. We looked carefully into the boat and round the deck, but could detect no trace of him whatever, and all, except my-self, came to the conclusion that he was not brought on board, and then went back to their work.

The box in which he had been confined

brought on board, and then went back to their work.

The box in which he had been confined was about a foot and a half long by a foot high and a foot wide, and over the top were four or five strips of board, each fastened at the ends with a single sail. On inquiring more closely, the sallor told me that before I seized the box, the side with the slats was one of the perpendicular sides, and had not been placed uppermost, as it ought to have been placed up-ermost, as it ought to have been. "Then," I reasoned, "he is here on board, somewhere, beyond a doubt, and I brought him here, and it's my duty to find him and kill him."

We had four horses on deck, and the mid-dle of the boat was filled with hay for them, and under that it was probable that the great

dle of the boat was filled with hay for them, and under that it was probable that the great reptile had crawled away. In the bottom of the boat, aft, was a triangular deck, and as I climbed up a second time, I noticed that the board which formed the apex of the triangle was loose, and moved a little to one side. Carefully raising this, I espied to my horror, the great python closely coiled away beneath; the place being so small that the loose heard rested on one of his coils. I wore a thin suit, a Ceinese banj, or loose blonse, a pair of canvass shors, and a large sun-hat. Throwing off my bat, that I might go into the dreadful struggle unimpeded, I shouted the dreadful struggle unimpeded, I shouted out for a long knife, knowing well that what out for a long knife, knowing well that what I must try to do was to cut him in two, and that he would attempt to catch my hand in his jaws, and, if he should succeed in doing that, he would wind himself around me as quick as a man could wind the lash of a long whip around a fixed stick, and certainly he was large enough and strong enough to crush the largest horse. The cook handed me a sharp knife, more than a foot long, and, holding the board down with my feet, I thrust the blade through the crack, and, wrenching with all my might, tried to break the great reptile's back-bone, and thus renthe great reptile's back-bone, and thus resider all that part of the body behind the frac ture helpless. Despite my utmost efforts, hulled away the knife, and escaped two room under the deck. By this time there room under the deck. By this time there was the greatest confusion. The captain, evidently believing that discretion is the better part of valor, ran below the moment he was satisfied that I had indeed discovered the monster, seized a brace of revolvers, and, perching himself upon the monkey rall, leaned his back sgainst the mizzen rigging, and held one in each hand, ready to fire into the boat at the silicest alarm. The satisface of hale, hearty, brawny, inured to hardship, wearing clothes of the stoutest material. They are men of enterprise, activity, intelligence, unbounded hope. They are the most sanguine men in the world. They believe in the Central Pacific Railroad. They believe in the Central Pacific Railroad. They believe in the destiny of America—that it is to be the greatest nation of all time, and that California will beat the East out and out in the race for glory—Carleton, in Boston Journal.

A Mormos Chunch—The Salt Lake Reporter of March 9th (the Gentile representative at Salt Lake) says:

The services at Bishop Woolley's meeting house on Sunday evening last were highly entertaining. Besides the singing, preaching an i prayer, there was a side lecture delivered by one of the teachers to three of the "gurls!" who had a decided melination to giggle and look "sweet," and cast "sheep's eyes" at the "fellers" in close proximity to them. One of the woond 1 had already given him, he raised

colled up about two feet and a half from my right foot. Suffering the acutest agony from the wound I had already given him, he raised his head high out of the midst of his huge coil, his red jaws wide open, and his eyes flashing fire like live coals. I felt the blood chill in my veins as, for an instant, we glanced into each other's eyes and both instinctively realized that one of us two must die on that spot. He darted at my foot, hoping to fasten his fange in my canvas shoe, but I was too quick for him, and gave him such a blow over the head and neck that he was glad to coil up again. This gave me time to prepare to deal him another blow, and thus for about fifteen minutes I continued to strike with all my might, and three or time to prepare to deal him another blow, and thus for about fifteen minutes I couling the deck assured me that I was indeed safe, and, as he coiled up, this part fell over, and he fastened his teeth into his own coils. One cut more, and I selzed a rope, and, in an instant, I turged him over the boat's side, and, as he coiled up, this part fell over, and he fastened his teeth into his own coils. One cut more, and over the boat's side, and, as he coiled up, this part fell over, and he fastened his teeth into his own coils. One cut more, and over the boat's side, aroas the deck, and over the slip's rall into the sea. The long trull of his blood on the deck assured me that I was indeed safe, and, drawing a long breath of relief, I thanked the Giver of all our blessings. This was my last experience in the tropical East. A breeze sprang np and the ship took me rapidly away towards the great empire of Chima, where I traveled for a year, and passed ly away towards the great empire of China, where I traveled for a year, and passed through more continued dangers and greater hardships than in the East Indian Archipelago. —"Travels in the East Indian Archipelago."

Brat This Who Can.—The Coos Republican has been keeping a record of big beets, but announces at last that "the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet, is now beaten by a beet that bests all the other beets, whiether the origional beet, the beet that beat the beet that beat the beet that beat the beet that beat the beet."

REPORTED.-Revivals in several State Prisons are reported. At any rate the ten

INSURANCE IMPOSTORS.—A son of Erin entered the office of a fire and life insurance agency of the first respectability, and excit-edly exclaimed: "The top o' the mornin' to yer honor; but me ould wooden stable was burnt down last night, an' ye'll be affiler payin' me the \$500 onsurance on the same." "All right," was the reply; "we'll attend Pat insisted that "no attintion was want

Pat insisted that "no attintion was wanted," but demanded the money, as the stable was "clane gone, intirely."

He was informed that, as the building cost only \$500, and as the city ordinance now required brick or stone buildings, according to the terms of the policy, the company might elect to build a new one, which could be erected for \$500; besides, the company is entitled to 60 days' grace in the settlement of claims. Pat rushed out of the office, exclaiming,

"Onsurance is a divil of a humbug !"
Within a mouth a new brick stable occupied the site of the old one, but Pat was not satisfied; for a few days later he appeared at the office, saying his policy called for \$900, "an' bedad, ye'll be after payin' me the bullenes." When he found that his case was hopeless,

he indignantly turned his back upon the officers, bitterly cursing all "Ousurance Im-

to the same agency, and contemptuously throwing upon the counter a thousand dollar policy on the life of his wife, declared that poncy on the fife of his whe, declared that the was "done with onsurance intirely, and that if Biddy should chance to die (which the Lord forbid), divil a cint would ye pay, more nor \$500, if it so plazed ye; an' thin ye would say that "she's nothin' but an ould woman, an' that was all she's worth, 'an' if I didn't plaze to take the five hundred, be jabers, all ye'd do would be to get me another ould woman for a wife—may be a nagur—in the place of Biddy. Bad luck to all onsurances that don't pay the cash when they

Pat went, muttering in his wrath, from the fice, but no more superficial and absurd on a subject of insurance than many a learned

SUGAR & MOLASSES. THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION

Sugar and Molasses. TROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN

HILO, H. I.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 Coming in, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 Coming in, for sale in quanti-

WALKER & ALLEN,

MAKEE PLANTATION. New Crop of Sugar & Molasses

Now coming in, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. BREWER & CO.

WAILUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR

Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, C. BREWER & CO.,

CHOICE SUGAR

PROM KAALAEA AND LAIR PLANTA-TIONS, now coming in and for sale by THEO. H. DAVIES,

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, AY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken Lava Flow at Kabuku.

Earthquake at Walchinu, B

Views of Kilauea and other places.

the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for Also, Oval and Square Frame ch will be sold cheap.

No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

DEST ENGLISH Soiled Paint Oil.

BEST FAMILY PORK,
by per IOLANI, in 14 and 14 barrels. For sa
(1-3m) BOLLES & CO. HUNT'S HANDLED AXES.

(1-3m) For sale by the case or ret. (1-3m) BOLLES & CO. ROSENDALE CEMENT,
the granine article, per IOLANI. For sa
hy (1-3m BOLLES & CO.

STEERING OARS.

22 feet in length. For sale by
BOLLES & CO.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Cotton Canvas. A MERICAN MANUFACTURE. For 8s by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of the late HERMANN HILLE-BRAND, hereby notifies all parties indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to make immediate payment to him, and all parties having claims against the said listate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly anthenticated and with the proper vauchers, if any exist, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

WM. HILLEBRAND.

Honolulu. April 7th, 1899.—12.4t

I that under a Power of Attorney, duly re-corded, I alone am authorised to execute Deeds, Leases, and Contracts, affecting the Real and Personal Estate of Queen Dowager KALAMA, to collect her rents and dues, and to transact all and every matter of business affecting her interests. affecting her interests.
5-3m CHARLES H. JUDD.

Pia! Pia! A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALI-ity. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread. [1-8m]

Patty's English Pie Fruits, NEW, AND FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court-In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Law-rence of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, dec'd. DROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Hon, James W. Austin, Excentor under the Will of Robert Lawrence, of Honolulu, Island of Oahn, deceased, for a settlement of the accounts of the Estate of Robert Lawrence, aforesaid, deceased, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises. Notice is hereesponsibility in the premises. Notice is here y given to all persons whom it may concern hat WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenous, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of the applica-tion aforceaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the chambers of the Chief

Justice, in the Court House, Honolulu. WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Honolulu, April 19, 1869,-14-3t

Supreme Court.

In the matter of the bankruptey of Walker, Allen & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, voluntary bankrupts.

DROPER application having been made to the Ronorable Afred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Chas.
R. Bishop and James W. Austin, Esq. rs., Assigness of the Estate of Walker, Allen & Co.,
aforesaid, voluntary bankrupts, of Honolulu,
Oahu, for the settlement of the accounts of
said Estate, and a discharge from further
responsibility in the premises. Notice is hereby given to oll persons whom it may concern,
that WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April,
met. at 10 colosek in the toreneon, is a day inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a and hour appointed for hearing the applica aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Chambers of the said Jus-

ion, in the Court House, Honolulu. L. McCULLY, Clerk of Supreme Court. Honolulu, April 19th 1869.—15-5t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution, D issued by the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Ha-walian Islands, upon a judgment against J. W. Kaapu, Defendant in Execution, in favor of J. I. Dowsett and M. C. Monsarrat, Plaintiffs in Execution, for \$153.51, and second Ex-cention against said J. W. Kasano, Detend-ant in Execution, in favor of J. Kaona, Plain-tiff in Execution, for \$177.40, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highes bidder, on Thursday, the 6th day of May next at 12 o'clock Noon, in front of the Cour House, in the town of Henefule, island o House, in the fawn of Honomic, island of Oahu, all right, title and interest of the said J. W. Knapu, in and to the following discribed property gituated in South Kona, Hawaii, viz, Apana I.—E. hoomaka ma ke kihi Kom. a e holo, Ak. 29° 15′ Hik, 2.10 kh. ma ka alina o ke knonohiki, Hem. 68° 45′ Kik. 5.00 kh. ma ka alina o ke konohiki, Hem. 58° 35′ Hik. 1,50 kh. ma ka aina o ke konohiki, Hem. 38° 30' Kom. 2.00 kh. ma ka aina o ke aio, Ak. 77° Kom 4.46' kh. ma ka aina o ke konohiki, a hi-ki i kahi i hoomakai i loko o keia apana aina he 15 cka.

he 1½ eka.

Apana 2—E boomaka ma ke kihi Hik, Hem, a e holo, Ak, 30° 35′ Hik, 1.08 kh, ma ke alsnui, Hem, 87° 15′ Kom, 1.74 kh, ma ke alanui, Hem, 7° 30′ Kom, 1.76 kh, ma ke alanui, Ak, 79° Hik, 188 kh, pahale o kamahine a hiki e hahi i hoomaka'i i loko o kela pahale he 2.10 aks 2-10 eks.

Apana 3-E hoomaka ma ke kihi Kom, a s

anpuni aina 3 3-10 eka. Apana 3—B hoomaka ma ke kihi Ak. a o holo, Hem. 12° 12° Hik. 1.33 kh. ma ke kai, Hem. 82° Kom. 1.50 kh. ma ka aina anpuni. Ak, 3º Kom 1.42 kh, ma ka aina aupur 8º 30' Hik. 1.30 kh, ma ke kai, a hiki i kah hoomakai i loko o keia pahale he 2-10 eka. Unless said judgmemts, interests, costs of suit, and my fees and commissions be previ-ously satisfied.

W. C. PARKE,
Marshal of Hawaiian Islands.
Honolulu, April 3d, 1869,—12-4t

Supreme Court of Hawaiian Islands.

TO JAMES C. KING, A. S. DALZELL and H. LEIDING, lately doing business in the City of San Francisco, State of Califor-nia, under the firm name and style of J. C.

he Supreme Court, is the answer before the FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, to be and appear before the said Court, at the July term thereof, to be holden at Houselulu, in the Island of Oahu, on Monat Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 6fth day of July next, at nine o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Charles Luling and William Toel, doing business in the City and State of New York, under the mams and style of Charles Luling & Co., Plaintiffs, should not be awarded them pursuant to their complaint now on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, wherein they claim of you, the Defendants, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for money had and received to their use. And the said Plaintiff for the set forth, that Mesers. H. Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu, are in possession of certain goods and effects of the Defendants, and pray for process of this Court to cite them as trus-

for process of this Court to eite them as trus-tees of the Defendants, to appear on or before the aforesaid fifth day of July.

And proof having been made to the satis-faction of the suid Chief Justice that the De-fendants are not now resident in this King-dom, summons is ordered, to be made by pub-lication, any the starter is such as the prolication, as by the statute in such case pro

L. McCULLY, Clerk of Supreme Court, Honolulu, March 25d, 1869.—12-3m

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George E. Tuck-er, of Kanpakues, Hilo, Island of Hawaii, fate deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the undersigned, one of the Circuit Judges of the 3d Judicial Circuit, by Paalua Tucker, for letters of administration upon the Estate of George E. Tucker, of Kaupakues, Hilo, Hawaii, late deceased. Notice is burghy given to all persons whom it may conpakues. Hilo. Hawan, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the formoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Hilo.

F. S. LYMAN,

Circuit Judge 24 J. C.

F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge 3d J. C. Hilo, Hawaii, March 30, 1860.—13-4t

Executor's Notice. In the matter of the Estate of Richard Henry

A LI. PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late R. H. Gillmore, are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Honolulu, March 30, 1869 .- 11-5t

Administrator's Notice.

A LL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of S. P. NOHEA, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.
A. F. JUDD,

Honolulu, April 6th, 1869 .- 12-41 NOTICE.

Property, (real and personal, not already disposed of.) Selonging to the Estate of the late Hon. L. Hanleles, that the undersigned requests them to make an exhibit of the same to my agent, W. P. Stevenson.

CHARLES KANAINA.

Honolula, Feb. 18, 1869.—6-3m

Redington & Co., San Francisco, Crane & Brigham, San Prancisco, Institute of the San Prancisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, Institute of San Francisco, San Francisco, San Francisco, Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, San Franc

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SHITH & CO., AVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIV-als, a New Assortment of Drugs and

Sanda' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do.,
Root do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral.
Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild
Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Seda,
Compound Katraet of Buchu, Capsules,
Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific,
Pills and Ointments, of various kinds,
Liminents, Plasters, Pectoral Famigators,
Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White,
Fumigating Pastils, Trusses,
J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields,
Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts,
Toilet Articles, Lip Salve. Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,

Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings. Syringes, Lesches, etc., etc., etc. Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS and other Musical ITA TTI CHARLES DERBY, at the Hawalian

Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.

The best of references given. Manila Cordage, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

R. R. R.

90 100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills, (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Spasms Bilious Cholic, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Apana 3—R hoomaka ma ke kihi Rom. a 'Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, holo, Hem. 34° 30′ Hik. 23° kh. ma ka aina ahpuni, Ak. 33° 13′ Kom. 4.00 kh. ma ka aina anpuni, Hem. 49° 43′ Kom. 11.20 kh. ms ka aina anpuni, Hem. 49° 43′ Kom. 11.20 kh. ms ka aina anpuni aina 3–8.10 cka.

Apara 3—R hoomaka ma ke kihi aba aina ahpuni, ak. 33° 13′ Kom. 4.00 kh. ms ka aina anpuni, Hem. 49° 43′ Kom. 11.20 kh. ms ka aina anpuni aina 3–8.10 cka.

FEW MINUTES vield to the FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready

> Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Dip-theria, Hourseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Pever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a tempoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a nia, under the firm name and style of J. C.
King & Co., Greeting:

You are hereby commanded by order of the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of removing the offending cause.—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its disfasive atimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels in the state of the state of the body feels in the state of the state of the body feels in the state of the state o lows, and the surface of the body locus in-creased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes reireahed, invigorated, cared.

It will be found that in using the Relief actorially sither on the sing or across the

externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the discussed parts.

Lef Price of R. R. R. RELLEF 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one tea-spoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat thro out the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow, The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be fol-lowed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours When the patient feels the Relief irrita-ting or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868

For Sale by DE IT KNOWN, to all holders of Redington & Co., San Francisco,